CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

"ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY." AND "POWER IS ALWAYS STEALING FROM THE MANY TO THE FEW."

VOL. XIII.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. DECEMBER 9, 1841. [NUMBER 22.

AGENTS.

Col. R. W. Cowan, Mecklenburg, N. C.
Gen. W. Davie, Rutherford, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

DECEMBER.	Sun rises	Sun sets	MOON'S PHASES.
10 Friday,	7	4 48	For December, 1841.
11 Saturday,	7	4 48	d. h. m.
12 Sunday,	7	4 48	Last 5 7 4 morn.
13 Monday,	7	4 48	New 12 4 00 morn.
14 Tuesday,	7	4 48	First 20 9 30 morn.
15 Wednesday,	7	4 47	Full 28 1 15 morn.

PUBLIC SALE

AND

HIRING.

On Wednesday, the 22d of December next, the subscriber will dispose of the following property at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on his entire

STOCK OF HORSES & MULES,

Two Mules, young and well broke to harness,

Two fine young blooded Colts,

—ALSO—

His stock of CATTLE and HOGS.

—ALSO—

His Farming Utensils, One Wagon, nearly new, &c.

He will hire (having disposed of his Farm,)

5 or 6 Field-hands privately.

On the same day, he will also offer for sale,

TEN or TWELVE

Bags of Cotton.

A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

A. GRAHAM.

Nov. 27, 1841. tf3

Notice!!

16 NEGROES

FOR SALE.

By virtue of an Order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, made at October Term for Cabarrus county, I will expose to Public Sale, at the Court House in Concord, on the 1st day of January, 1842,

16 likely Negroes,

consisting of Men, Women and Children, sold for the purpose of division among the heirs of Mitchell Garibal, Jr., deceased. A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

G. H. SWARINGEN,
tf3 Commissioner.

Cabarrus county, N. C., Nov. 20, 1841.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby forewarned from trading for a Note given to Samuel B. Walls, or about the 25th of June, 1840, for about $100; and inasmuch as I did not get value received, I am determined not to pay the same, unless I am compelled to do so by law.

JAS McKNIGHT.

Nov. 23, 1841. tf1

PROSPECTUS

OF

THE MOUNTAINEER.

THE Subscriber—believing that the large and intelligent portion of North Carolina embraced in the 13th Congressional District, composed of the counties of Iredell, Surry, Wilkes, Ashe, and part of Caldwell, is in need of a newspaper, and is fully competent to its support—proposes to publish in the town of Wilkesborough a weekly paper under the above title. While every other District in the State has within it two or more such organs of information, the Thirteenth is entirely destitute, and dependant on the others—Why is this so? Surely, not because the people are not able and willing to support one? It must be because a fair trial has never been made. The subscriber expects to make this trial, and unhesitatingly throws himself upon the spirit and liberality of the Five Thousand Whigs of the District for support.

During the late contest for the Presidency, the subscriber lent his humble aid to elevate Gen. Harrison; and he will continue to advocate the peculiar tenets of the Whig party. More the limits of a prospectus will not permit him to say. In politics the paper will be temperate—but firm. It will fearlessly discuss all questions brought before the people, condemning measures which it may deem wrong, and approving such as may appear right, regardless of party considerations.

Although the Mountaineer will bear a character strictly political, a portion of its columns will be devoted to spreading information on Agriculture before the Farmers—a feature which must render the publication quite acceptable. To "the bone and sinew of the country" the subscriber looks without fear, for aid.

Every exertion will be made to render the paper acceptable to the general reader, by giving due attention to other subjects, such as Foreign and Domestic News; the lessons of morality and virtue; the arts and sciences; Public literature, &c. &c.

But enough of promises. The subscriber appeals the citizens of the 13th District to try him. If he should fail to give satisfaction, he will be content to forfeit their confidence and support.

TERMS.

THE MOUNTAINEER will be published at three dollars in advance, paid at any time within three months from the time of subscribing; five dollars and fifty cents if paid before the expiration of the year; or three dollars if payment be delayed until the end of the volume.

No subscription taken for less than one year; and a failure to order a discontinuance at the end of the year, will be looked upon as a new engagement.

☞ No paper will be sent out of the State unless payment be made in advance.

ALFRED E. BAKER.

Wilkesborough, N. C., Nov. 1, 1841.

MORGANTON FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE winter Session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday of December next, under the care and superintendence of Miss A. McDuffie, a lady of experience and acknowledged talents, whose aim has been to

It is very desirable that all should be present at the commencement of the session, who intend becoming pupils in said Institution.

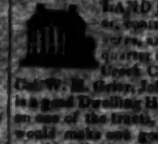
Terms as follows:

For Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, { $60 per session.
Geography and English Grammar, 8
All the higher Branches, viz: History, Natural and Moral Philosophy, &c. 10

☞ Boarding can be had at $8, including every thing.

Nov. 24, 1841. tf1

Steel Creek Land for Sale.



THE subscriber wishing to remove to the West, offers for sale TWO TRACTS OF LAND joining each other, containing about 256 acres, and lying within a quarter of a mile of Steel Creek Church, adjoining Chas. W. Hutchison, John Herron and others. There is a good Dwelling House and other improvements on one of the tracts, all new; and the two tracts would make one good plantation or they can be purchased separately. Terms will be good.

WM. M. BIGHAM

Nov. 18, 1841. 10w

Administrator's Sale

OF

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

AS Administrator on the estate of the late William Cook, deceased, the subscriber will expose at Public Auction, at the late residence of said deceased, on Friday, the 10th day of December next, the following property, to wit:

Five or Six Valuable

NEGROES,

(Among them a very likely young Blacksmith;)

A SET OF

Blacksmith Tools;

HORSES, CATTLE AND HOGS,

A quantity of Seed Cotton; Corn, Hay and Fodder,

With numerous other articles not here named.

—ALSO—

Will be offered for sale at the above time and place,

A Valuable Plantation,

CONTAINING

170 acres of Land,

or thereabouts. Said Plantation lies immediately on the Camden road, eight miles below Charlotte, and adjoins the lands of Col. Augustus Alexander, Charles G. Alexander and others. The Buildings are not very good, but there is a Spring of excellent water. Persons desirous of purchasing the Plantation are invited to go on it and examine for themselves.

Terms of the Sale.—Six month's credit, purchasers giving bond with approved security.

BENJ. MORROW, *Adm'r.*

Mecklenburg co., Nov. 16, 1841.

N. B. All persons indebted to the above estate are once more, *and for the last time*, called upon to come forward and make payments. If this call is not complied with in a short time, debtors will have to settle with an officer "to a dead certainty." Those holding claims on the estate are also once more requested to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law, legally authenticated, or their pay must will be barred.

BENJ. MORROW, *Adm'r.*

Nov. 16, 1841 tf1

To Undertakers.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of Wardens of the Poor for Mecklenburg County, until the 20th of December next, for a STEWARD to take charge of the Poor House, for the term of one year from the 1st of January, 1842. Persons desirous of the situation, will address their bids to the subscriber, through the Charlotte Post Office, endorsed, "Proposals for Steward of the Poor House." On the 20th December the Board will meet and make the election.

BENJ. MORROW, *Chairman.*

Charlotte, Nov. 16, 1841. tf2

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, August Term, 1841.

Martha Flanniken } Petition for Divorce.
vs.
Saml. Flanniken.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Samuel Flanniken, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State, *It is therefore ordered*, that publication be made for three months, in the 'Charlotte Journal' and the 'Mecklenburg Jeffersonian,' for the defendant to appear at the next Superior Court of law, to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday of February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, to this petition, or judgment pro confesso will be entered up against him, and the said petition heard ex parte.

Witness, J. B. Kerr, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the fourth Monday in August, A. D. 1841, and in the 66th year of the Independence of said State.

J. B. KERR, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $10. tf20

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
LINCOLN COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1841.

Sarah Ramsey } Petition for Divorce and
vs. } Alimony.
James Ramsey.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Ramsey, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State, *It is therefore ordered*, that publication be made for three months, in the "Lincoln Republican and Western Whig Banner, or the Charlotte Journal," for the defendant to appear at the next Superior Court of law, to be held for the County of Lincoln, at the Court House in Lincolnton, on the second Monday after the third Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, to this petition, or judgment pro confesso will be entered up against him, and the said petition heard ex parte.

Witness, F. A. Hoke, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 3d Monday after the 3d Monday in August, A. D. 1841, and in the 66th year of the Independence of said State.

F. A. HOKE, *Clerk.*

Oct. 16, 1841. Price adv. $10. tf16

MILITARY EXECUTIONS for sale at THIS OFFICE.

E. E. ANDREWS,

DENTIST,

WOULD inform the Public, that he has again returned to Charlotte, where he may be found at all times, unless called away professionally. Should any be disappointed in calling by his being absent from town, such can make their own appointment, by leaving a note in the Post Office, which appointment shall be attended to punctually on his part. He deems all reference as unnecessary, having practiced in this community about four years.

☞ Charges moderate.—Office No. 6, at the Mansion House.

Charlotte, Nov. 18, 1841. tf3

New Goods.

MRS. MARY PORTER respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she has just returned from the North, where she has purchased some splendid articles in her line, which she offers to the public, consisting of

BONNETS

of the Latest Fashion and cheaper than ever before offered here,

Silks, Muslin-de-laine, Balgorines, Collars,

Muslin-de-lain Shawls with Silk Fringes,

Splendid Silk Shawls,

a handsome assortment of French and American

Artificial Flowers,

and a splendid assortment of

MILLINERY.

Mrs. P. being compelled to raise funds to make a remittance to the North, the above Goods will be sold at cost for CASH only, until she succeeds in obtaining the amount needed.

Mrs. P. will still attend to the Millinery and Mantua-Making. She returns her thanks for the encouragement heretofore received, and hopes still to merit a share of the public favor. She wishes it understood that hereafter all work will be made for cash only.

Oct. 20, 1841. 4tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is receiving in the house formerly occupied by N. B. Taylor, in addition to his former Stock, an assortment of

DRY GOODS

AND

GROCERIES,

suitable to the season, for which all kinds of Country PRODUCE will be taken in exchange, and for CASH as reasonable as his neighbors. Persons having Produce to dispose of would do well to call and examine.

M. W. ALEXANDER.

Nov. 3, 1841. 6tf

NEW CASH STORE.

CHARLES E. MOSS & CO.

ARE now receiving and opening a splendid assortment of

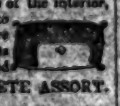
New Goods,

in the brick store, formerly occupied by S. A. Harris. Their Goods were purchased in New York and Philadelphia for CASH ENTIRELY, by one of the firm. They flatter themselves that their Stock will be found cheaper, than any ever offered for sale in this place. As they intend to do an exclusive CASH BUSINESS, they hope that none will expect to purchase upon *tic.*

Charlotte, Oct. 20, 1841. tf

Commission & Forwarding AGENCY,

AT FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.



THE Subscribers beg leave to say to the Charlotte and other Merchants of the interior, that they continue to attend to the above Business in all its branches, connected with a LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTED STOCK OF

Groceries,

Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye-stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c.

From several years' experience, and a prompt attention to business, they hope to merit a portion of the business from the Southern section of the State.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Messrs. W. W. Elms, Lemuel Springs, Chas. E. Moss & Co., M. W. Alexander, Col. B. S. Gaither, } References.

N. B. COTTON and other PRODUCE will be received for Storage, Sale, or Shipment, as the owners may direct.

C. J. & R. M. O.

Oct. 20, 1841. 6m

☞ A Card.

HAVING obtained the services of a young Lady of fine accomplishments as a Tutoress in my family, I propose to take in 8 or 10 young ladies as boarders and pupils. Boarding will be provided at $7 per month.

Tuition in the common branches of English { $8
Education, per session of five months, 10
Higher Branches, 20
Music, 10
Drawing and Painting, 10
French Language,

Session to commence the 4th of October.

CHARLES W. HARRIS.

Millgrove, Cabarrus co., Sept. 24, 1841. 1tf

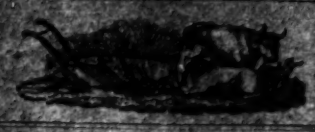
Book-Binding.

WILLIAM HUNTER would inform his customers and the public generally, that he will continue the BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS at his old stand, a few doors south-east of the Branch Mint. He will be happy to receive orders in his line, and pledges himself to spare no pains to give complete satisfaction.

☞ Orders left at his Shop, or at the Office of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," will receive immediate attention.

Charlotte, May 3, 1841.

RURAL ECONOMY.



IMPROVEMENT OF POOR LAND.

Another way of meeding land, is what they call in England, green dressing; this is by sowing buckwheat, oats or rye, and when grown up and is full of sap, they plow it in; after this, let it lie till fully rotten, then plow again and sow your wheat. I am told the Dutch people, on poor sine plains, in this way have fine crops of wheat; but for green dressing, I should prefer above all, sowing millet on account of the cheapness of seeding land; the cost is but a trifle; the stalk and leaf growing large, it must be a good large coat to turn when ploughed. Being once in Kent, an old country farmer told me he had been in the practice of green dressing; he had plowed in green oats; it seemed to alter the color of the land; it looked much better than the rest of the lot, which had not been so served. The farmer said, that he could raise land or increase the strength to a great degree in a few years, in the following manner; after his oats were harvested, he added some seed to the scattered oats, plowed green oats, and sowed it with rye, the next summer, when the rye was well grown and full of sap, plowed that in at the common sowing time, it would be fit to produce a large crop of wheat. All the cost of ploughing and seed, is not so much as the cost of dung, carting and spreading, if we can get it; but the difficulty is, it is not to be had upon any terms; there are very few such bad husbandmen to sell their dung.

Mr. Edmund Quincy, of Boston, a gentleman of learning and integrity, to whom I am indebted for many useful hints and observations—informs me, that having a son residing at Portmore in England, the young gentleman writes, that some farmers in that neighborhood are entered into a new practice, which is to sow their dry land which is not fit for pasture, with rye, and feed their sheep upon it, so that it may not spindle or grow up; that this feed makes excellent mutton, and will continue to grow from year to year, without any tillage or renewing—he doth not say how long it will continue; possibly the practice is an new that they do not know themselves. I have observed that where sheep are well kept, and remain upon the land night and day, the land will grow better. An rye will endure the heat of a strong sun much better than grass, 'tis seldom hurt with drought. I suppose this may be of great service in our Southern Colonies, where the heat comes so fast that the grass has not time to cover and shelter the roots from the piercing rays of the sun. The advantage of the grass growing up before there is a strong heat is, that the grass gathers, preserves the dews for the benefit of the roots; when dew falls upon naked and unsheltered land that is not plowed, made soft, and so fitted to drink up and retain the dews, or well clothed with grass, what falls in the night is exhaled in the day, and thus the ground is robbed of that which is the chief riches of the atmosphere.

If I understand it right, this being the state of some of our colonies, the above named method of making artificial pasture with rye, may be of advantage to them, and of use also to us where the soil is dry.

That wheat and rye bear drought much better than grass, is an old observation preserved in one of the English proverbs.

"Wet May makes short corn and long hay.
"Dry May makes long corn and short hay."

As the old English proverbs contain truth and good sense, founded on due observation and experience, I have a fondness for them.—*Elliott's Essays, Published in 1747.*

From the Southern Planter.

MANURING.

MR. EDITOR,—I have seen much in your valuable periodical, which, by the by, I hope will soon be in the hands of every practical farmer in Virginia at least, on the subject of manuring; a great deal that I think very excellent, and some things that I do not entirely approve. You will remark that the subject is all important, and as any statement of facts may be desirable, I will give you some that have induced me to differ with the generality of farmers upon the use of long provender.

I was at one time in the habit of passing all of this through the stomach of cattle, to be converted into manure, and actually undertook to winter other people's cows for the benefit of their offal. A very shrewd, unlettered old neighbor used to laugh at me a good deal for supposing, as he said, that I could give some to my neighbors' cattle and have more left; which he called working subtraction by the rule of addition. Moved more by the ridicule than the argument of my old friend, I at length, to show him how absurd his *theory* was, carried out several stacks of straw in the fall, and spread them upon my corn land.

In the following summer, I turned it under, and sowed my wheat upon it in the fall. Since that crop, I have never wintered other people's cattle, and any of my neighbors may take as many of mine as they please.

I do not know that I ever would have been induced to admit that my neighbors' practice was better than mine, notwithstanding the increase of my crops under the new system, had I not discovered that he had attributed the effect to the wrong cause. The improvement is not so much owing to my turning to the whole of my straw, as to the covering it affords the land. Now, I am not exactly philosopher enough to account for this well known fact, which I have never seen explained, but certain it is, that the mere covering of the land makes it wonderfully productive. A galled spot, upon which a few planks are laid, will become extremely fertile; and the places over which our fodder stacks are placed are proverbially productive. So it is with the land covered with straw, and I am inclined to think, this principle, well examined and carried out, would lead to a great revolution in our methods of improvement. At any rate, I was highly gratified to find, that if I had erred it was not so much because I worked arithmetic badly, as my neighbor maintained, as that I was ignorant of a fact unknown to him. I am now thoroughly satisfied, that, if any one will try the experiment fairly, he will reduce his stock to the number absolutely necessary for his purposes, and haul out his extra fodder, straw, leaves, &c., as a covering for his land.—It is worth three times as much to him, used in this way, as when it is digested in the stomachs of other people's cattle, or even cut to pieces to his own farm yard; for although, in the latter case he may get as much of the nutritive properties of the straw eventually, he loses the benefit of the cover, which is infinitely more valuable in the meantime.

Yours.

This we look upon as a very important suggestion of our correspondent. We have often had our attention called to the fact he mentions, the well known value of a cover to land. We think with him the principle is worthy of investigation. He is a practical and successful farmer, whose name is at the disposal of any one who chooses to make private inquiry for it.

From the Cultivator.

ASHES AND MEADOW LANDS.

Where ashes and other manures, are applied directly to meadows, the spring is found the best time, as the effect of the application is more immediately felt. The quantity is regulated by the amount of ashes or manure available, or the sterility of the land. We have used from 30 to 90 bushels of ashes per acre, and in all cases with the best effect. We have applied it to plow lands by spreading it equally as possible in the spring. Wet lands are benefitted by draining it previous to its use, but is valuable in correcting the acidity of even such. It is not common now, however, on well cultivated farms to apply the ashes or manure directly to the grass crop. It is given to corn and roots, followed by grains and grasses, and the meadows as well as tilled lands follow the course of rotation.

Some farmers turn their animals into their meadows as soon as they are mowed; but this is a very bad practice, as the roots should have time to recover from the check they receive from the cropping, and this is best done by the undisturbed growth of the aftermath. In no case should meadows be grazed close, and no animals should be admitted into them in the spring. Our experience would show, that unless pressing necessity exists, it is better to never allow meadows to be grazed, as the second growth preserves the roots from the effects of winter, and in their decay, constitutes a valuable top dressing for the coming crop.

Meadows which it is convenient to subject to a course of rotation, have been found to be greatly benefitted, by a dressing of ashes or manure, followed by a thorough harrowing. In such cases it is an excellent plan to sow new grass seeds, which is in fact a renewal of the meadow.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1841.

Margaret A. Dunlap, David R. Dunlap, George H. Dunlap & Harriet Dunlap. } Petition for Dower.
vs.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that George H. Dunlap, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State, *It is therefore Ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Charlotte Journal, notifying the said George H. Dunlap to appear before the Justices of our said Court, to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in January next, and plead, answer or demur, judgment by default will be entered against him.

Witness, Charles T. Alexander, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of October, 1841, and 66th year of American Independence.

C. T. ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

Printer's fee $5 62½. tf2

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1841.

Edwin Potts vs. George Duckworth. } Original Attachment.

Levied in the hands of John A. Downs, and him summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that George Duckworth, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State, *It is therefore Ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Charlotte Journal, notifying the said defendant to appear before the Justices of our said Court, to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in January next, and then and there replevy or plead to issue, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be rendered and the property levied on condemned subject to the plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, Charles T. Alexander, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday of October, 1841, and 66th year of American Independence.

C. T. ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

Printer's fee $3 93. tf2

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

JUST SENTIMENTS WELL EXPRESSED.

The Savannah Republican, in the subjoined article, exposes with irresistible force, the folly and weakness of that set of men, to say nothing of their insanity, who are forever harping upon their consistency. This catch-word has long been a cloak for political charlatans, and the public need no better evidence of the weakness or wickedness of a politician, than the boast that he has always been consistent. He must be weak indeed, if he has not grown wiser as he grew older; and if he has changed his opinions, and conceals or denies the fact; it argues an insincerity and unworthiness of trust. In either contingency, he is a character who ought to be repudiated. By this, however, we would not be understood as maintaining, that there are not inconsistencies which merit reprobation. Far from it. Changes of opinion—clearly referable to a mercenary and selfish consideration, cannot be too severely rebuked.—But a discerning public will always discriminate, and if just to themselves, will mark the lowest change of opinion—which, whenever met with, is an earnest of boldness, independence and boldness of thought.—*Richmond Whig.*

From the Savannah Republican.

"OH! CONSISTENCY, THOU ART A JEWEL."

The President's consistency, like Gov. Marcy's inexpressibles, has become quite a national affair. Our readers will remember that Governor Marcy, while occupying the Gubernatorial chair of New York, or while acting in his judicial capacity, we do not recollect which, charged in his bill of travelling expenditures, fifty cents, paid to a tailor for re-seating his breeches. During the political campaign, which came off a short time after, these same breeches became a subject of political discussion of the highest importance. They were turned inside out and upside down, until the very stitches in the patch were counted. So it is with John Tyler's consistency—although a matter of private concern, it is likely to agitate the nation not a little during the current winter. When a bill is presented to our *Whig* President now, for his signature, the question which instantly occurs to his mind is—will my approval be consistent with my formerly expressed opinions? —not, is it right? is it just? will it promote the interests of my country? as was the good old fashioned way. Not only does the President resolve this weighty matter through most of his Constitutional ten days, but all his presses (the *all*, we believe, is made up of the *Madisonian* and Bennet's *Herald*) set to work and hunt up his Excellency's old speeches and letters, to find out to what and how far he has formerly committed himself. Now we propose to continue our strictures upon the unstatesmanlike course. And first, we have to observe that the father of the consistency school is undoubtedly Mr. John C. Calhoun. It is far from our purpose to enquire how far the head of the sect himself has practised what he preached. We opine that it matters very little to our readers how often he has changed—enough for them that he never changes for the better. Mr. Tyler is, perhaps, one of his most distinguished disciples; and though he has never, so far as we know, undertaken to follow his leader through all his devious windings, yet he has thrown sundry backward and forward somersets on his own book. But it is not our intention to follow even Mr. Tyler through his amusing performances, but to strike at the root of the whole matter. We despise and loathe the whole consistency school. First, because it is impossible for any upright and honest man to be consistent with his previously expressed opinions through a series of years, if he improves at all; and because it is sheer humbuggery and imposture to pretend to what only belongs to the attributes of the Deity; and secondly, because this ever seeking after consistency betrays an absurd reverence for the name of things instead of the things themselves.

First, then, is any mortal man, politician or not, consistent in all his words and acts through a long series of years, or thro' a life time? We say, unhesitatingly, that such a mortal never trod the earth. Every philosophical mind will admit, upon the slightest reflection, that our road to knowledge and wisdom in this life, is over a path of errors; not only is it so, but these errors are regular and progressive, like the rounds of a ladder, so that each stage of human existence has its peculiar errors, beginning with those of early youth—then with those of adolescence—then with those of manhood—then with those of maturity—and lastly with those of old age. Not unfrequently the subject leaps from the highest point of perfection, i. e. maturity, back again in the first errors of youth, and hence the last period is often called the second childhood.

One who does not examine profoundly into the subject is ready to say here, that there is no use then in striving to obtain knowledge and wisdom, if we only pass from error to error; but we only call the highest point of human attainment, (via the results of mature manhood) error, because there is so much thing as absolute mental perfection in this world.

Until a man arrives at the fullest maturity, he is constantly abjuring gross errors—these grow less and less absurd until he

arrives at the highest point of genius of which we are capable. Both C. Calhoun and John Tyler themselves will readily confess that in all their mental operations for the last thirty years, other minds have, and, they are conscious, must have, infinitely surpassed their own. Indeed this is the only way we have to obtain wisdom. Were it otherwise, we should be constantly overwhelmed by the errors and infirmities of our collaborators in other walks of science, and learning, and knowledge and wisdom! Let the daily press of America answer with its thousand tongues steeped in the gall of bitterness—and it will answer, No! No! No!—no honest man who has attained to any thing like deserved eminence, in any of the walks of letters, will pretend that he has never changed.—Then all this pretence of a political consistency running through a series of years, reaching to scores, and through all the irritations of parties and the rise and fall of them, and the ravelations of kingdoms and empires, and from generation to generation—must be sheer humbug. Since John C. Calhoun and John Tyler first promulgated their immutable, eternal, and unchangeable principles, (the daring impiousness is theirs, not ours,) what changes have taken place, even in that sublime economy which rules the world. The star of Napoleon has arisen in the east like a brilliant meteor, and has gone down upon a lone island of the sea, in the midst of darkness and despair. The sceptres of three-fourths of the civilized kingdoms of the earth have departed from the anointed hands that grasped them, and been restored again to the laps of their legitimate possessors. Our own country has passed through three civil revolutions and one exhausting and bloody war—and seven Presidents have been peacefully seated and descended from the chair of State, and five of them to the grave; and all this through the countless phases and revolutions of parties and of circumstances which made those parties, and yet John Tyler is consistent through it all! Oh immaculate man!—divine politician!—whence is thy wisdom and the fountains of thy knowledge?

But it is all sheer humbuggery—no such man ever lived, much less a politician.

We now come to our second postulate, which we think a very important one.

This eternal prating about, and seeking after consistency, betrays a ridiculous regard for the names of things instead of the things themselves.

Every profound student of human nature knows how difficult it is for a unbiassed witness to make a perfectly consistent tale of his testimony. It requires that it shall fit all the known circumstances of the case, and tally exactly with the credible and unimpeached witnesses of the same case.—Then, too, the same testimony may have to be repeated at several different trials, and it is very difficult to tell exactly the same tale twice. How such an one taxes his memory—not to recollect the real facts and circumstances of the case, but what he said at a previous examination. The cold sweat burst from every pore during the painful travail of falsehood. How different is the case with the honest witness of half the intelligence!—he has no nice dove tails of another testimony to fit in with—his is a plain unvarnished tale, and the potency of truth (oh how potent it is!) bears him triumphantly through. The polished shafts of the stool attorney fell shattered at his feet against the invincible panoply which he wears. That armour was forged in the armory of the Most High God. Here, indeed, is the politician, the mere politician, who wears it; and not only we solemnly believe, who is ever turning back to consult old musty records of former testimony. A high minded patriot, who felt that he was right at the moment that he was called upon to act, would even dare to retrace the errors of his youth, or those inevitable imperfections of human reason incident to all men. Consistency, like female virtue, is generally least possessed by those who are eternally prating about it. It is a silent and unobtrusive virtue, and those are most truly its possessors who are consistent in shunning known and palpable errors.

What sayest thou John Tyler?—will thou be tried by God and thy Country?

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"The above are the features of the proposed measures, so far as I learn them.—The President's objections to a Corporation to operate 'per se,' will thus be avoided, and the great objects of a National Bank be obtained under guarantees for its good management, strong as human skill can contrive."

THE RIGHT OF INSTRUCTION.

We find in the Savannah Republican—a paper distinguished for the ability and gentlemanly propriety of its editorials—the annexed remarks on an important and much misconceived right in our Republican Polity:

In the organization of the American Senate, one of the chief objects aimed at was to secure its members by their term of office from the influence of popular excitements which arise in cases where the act of a permanent character. The Senate was organized, too, with a view to the political equalization of the States, there being two Senators from the small as well as from the large States. One of the writers of the Federalist says, "Without a select and stable member of Government, the esteem of foreign Powers will not only be forfeited by an unenlightened and variable policy, but the national councils will not possess the sensibility to the opinion of the world which is perhaps not less necessary in order to merit than it is to obtain its respect and confidence."

The Senate was designed to hold a check over the popular branch of the National Legislature, and the wisdom of the framers of the Constitution was never more exemplified than in extending the term of the Senatorial office to a period calculated to insure to the Senate perfect independence of action. "A well constituted Senate," says Judge Story, "which should interpose some restraints upon the sudden impulses of a more numerous branch, would on this account be of great value; but its value would be incalculably increased by making its term of office such that, with moderate industry, talents, and devotion to the public service, its members could scarcely fail at having the reasonable information which would guide them against gross errors, and the reasonable firmness which would enable them to resist visionary speculations, and popular excitements."

The Constitution provides, too, that the Senate shall be divided into three classes, or, in other words, that one third of the Senators shall vacate their seats every two years. Why would such a provision have been introduced into the Constitution if such an abominable doctrine as that of instruction is to take effect, defeating at once the object intended to be accomplished by the organization of the Senate.

We do not propose to go into the argument, or to examine the grounds upon which the right of instruction is urged. It suffices to say that its advocates contend that, because the Senator is elected by the Legislature, and that body is supposed to represent the will of the People, therefore he must be bound by the will of the People, expressed through their Legislature. But are not the right to dictate and the power to enforce the measure dictated necessarily co-equal and dependent? And did a Legislature ever pretend that they had the power to enforce their fiat against a recusant Senator? The idea is preposterous! The Senator has his right to hold his seat for six years guaranteed to him by the Constitution, and by that same Constitution the Legislature is bound to choose a successor when his term expires; but whence does it derive its right to instruct a Senator to resign, in the event of his refusal to comply with its wishes? But, say the advocates of the right of instruction, the Senator is bound to represent public opinion. Well, the Legislature of this year thinks differently from that of last year, and the Legislature of next year may think differently from both. Is the majority of any one Legislature to arrogate to itself the sole right of saying that its views of public opinion and interest this year are to be entertained for years to come, or that the will of last year's majority is not entitled to as much weight and respect as their own? Suppose (and it is a most reasonable supposition) that Whig and Locofoco majorities alternate for six years, or, in other words, that each party in its turn has the majority, and carry out the doctrine of instruction in relation to some national question or questions, and you would elect a new United States Senator every year, instead of once in six years, thus reducing the Constitution to a nullity, or, what is worse, an absurdity.

But where is the remedy, ask some one, if our Senator will not obey our wishes?—Go to the Constitution, and you will find it. It is at the ballot-box at the end of the Senatorial term of six years. You cannot make that term less, and, if it is so great that it is so great, let it be so considered, and set down among the imperfections of the Constitution. That there may be times when no honorable man could hold his seat in opposition to the expressed wishes of the people of his State we do not doubt; but, in these gerrymandering days, the Legislature of a State is too often but from expressing the popular will; and if it

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We find in the Savannah Republican—a paper distinguished for the ability and gentlemanly propriety of its editorials—the annexed remarks on an important and much misconceived right in our Republican Polity:

In the organization of the American Senate, one of the chief objects aimed at was to secure its members by their term of office from the influence of popular excitements which arise in cases where the act of a permanent character. The Senate was organized, too, with a view to the political equalization of the States, there being two Senators from the small as well as from the large States. One of the writers of the Federalist says, "Without a select and stable member of Government, the esteem of foreign Powers will not only be forfeited by an unenlightened and variable policy, but the national councils will not possess the sensibility to the opinion of the world which is perhaps not less necessary in order to merit than it is to obtain its respect and confidence."

The Senate was designed to hold a check over the popular branch of the National Legislature, and the wisdom of the framers of the Constitution was never more exemplified than in extending the term of the Senatorial office to a period calculated to insure to the Senate perfect independence of action. "A well constituted Senate," says Judge Story, "which should interpose some restraints upon the sudden impulses of a more numerous branch, would on this account be of great value; but its value would be incalculably increased by making its term of office such that, with moderate industry, talents, and devotion to the public service, its members could scarcely fail at having the reasonable information which would guide them against gross errors, and the reasonable firmness which would enable them to resist visionary speculations, and popular excitements."

The Constitution provides, too, that the Senate shall be divided into three classes, or, in other words, that one third of the Senators shall vacate their seats every two years. Why would such a provision have been introduced into the Constitution if such an abominable doctrine as that of instruction is to take effect, defeating at once the object intended to be accomplished by the organization of the Senate.

We do not propose to go into the argument, or to examine the grounds upon which the right of instruction is urged. It suffices to say that its advocates contend that, because the Senator is elected by the Legislature, and that body is supposed to represent the will of the People, therefore he must be bound by the will of the People, expressed through their Legislature. But are not the right to dictate and the power to enforce the measure dictated necessarily co-equal and dependent? And did a Legislature ever pretend that they had the power to enforce their fiat against a recusant Senator? The idea is preposterous! The Senator has his right to hold his seat for six years guaranteed to him by the Constitution, and by that same Constitution the Legislature is bound to choose a successor when his term expires; but whence does it derive its right to instruct a Senator to resign, in the event of his refusal to comply with its wishes? But, say the advocates of the right of instruction, the Senator is bound to represent public opinion. Well, the Legislature of this year thinks differently from that of last year, and the Legislature of next year may think differently from both. Is the majority of any one Legislature to arrogate to itself the sole right of saying that its views of public opinion and interest this year are to be entertained for years to come, or that the will of last year's majority is not entitled to as much weight and respect as their own? Suppose (and it is a most reasonable supposition) that Whig and Locofoco majorities alternate for six years, or, in other words, that each party in its turn has the majority, and carry out the doctrine of instruction in relation to some national question or questions, and you would elect a new United States Senator every year, instead of once in six years, thus reducing the Constitution to a nullity, or, what is worse, an absurdity.

But where is the remedy, ask some one, if our Senator will not obey our wishes?—Go to the Constitution, and you will find it. It is at the ballot-box at the end of the Senatorial term of six years. You cannot make that term less, and, if it is so great that it is so great, let it be so considered, and set down among the imperfections of the Constitution. That there may be times when no honorable man could hold his seat in opposition to the expressed wishes of the people of his State we do not doubt; but, in these gerrymandering days, the Legislature of a State is too often but from expressing the popular will; and if it

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"Now the question of Congress as to dismissal of this man for misconduct, &c. is a question of Congress." The Constitution has not changed since that day, but Gen. Jackson has. He is now in his dotage, and the letter to the Nashville committee was written by those who could have had but little regard for his character for consistency.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

A case is under trial before the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Pennsylvania (Judges Baldwin and Hopkinson) of which a full report could not fail to be edifying and instructive as to the administration of the affairs of the General Post Office under the Presidency of Gen. Jackson, when so much confusion reigned in its affairs, in consequence of the lavish waste of the revenue of the office in extra allowances to contractors, &c. The following statement of the case under trial is furnished by the National Gazette:

U. S. Circuit Court.—October 27.

United States vs. Barnes.—This case occupied the attention of the Court during the whole of the day. In the course of yesterday and today a large number of witnesses were examined for the United States. This is a suit brought to recover from the defendant, the well known mail contractor, a balance of moneys overpaid, amounting in all to $30,000 72. This sum is alleged to be due to the United States. To this Mr. Barnes sets up a claim for a much larger amount, though the exact sum cannot be ascertained exactly. Counsel for the United States, John M. Read, Esq., and John Cadwalader, Esq.; for Mr. Barnes, R. C. Corse, Esq., M. St. Clair Clarke, Esq., W. M. Meredith, Esq., C. J. Ingersoll, Esq. and C. Ingersoll, Esq.

The North American gives a brief outline of the testimony of one of the witnesses, Samuel L. Gouverneur, (former Postmaster of the city of New York,) which is worth copying:

"With regard to the cash payments to a large amount alleged to have been made by the Government to defendant, it was proved by Mr. Gouverneur that these were payments of accommodation paper *loaned the Department by defendant*—that the Department had need for the same amounts; and that the Postmaster General had offered to credit him with the amounts, if he would inform whom he should charge them to; he also stated that the Department could not raise money on its own notes, and would certainly have failed had not Mr. Beesley and others extended assistance in this way. The credit of the Department was bad, and to any extent. I have a letter from the Department, stating they would be bankrupt unless I raised them $40,000 by next mail.—These drafts of Reside's were issued in batches and I do not believe they were charged on any books of the Department. As to the mode of keeping accounts, I can state, from my own knowledge it was *for the purpose of deceiving and preventing an investigation by the committee of Congress, then expected.* Government paid two per cent. a month for the money. Under Mr. Barry they got nothing in the books—under Mr. Kendall, *every thing they could find.*"

☞ The subject which the message of Gov. Bagby to the Legislature of Alabama, discusses at greatest length is the relative merits of the General Ticket and District systems of electing members of Congress—a measure heretofore recommended by the Governor, and passed into a law by the Legislature, but rejected by the People, to whom it was submitted at the last general State election. The governor, while he admits that a majority of the votes polled on the occasion were thrown against the law, does not believe there has yet been an authoritative expression of the popular will on the subject; and he therefore recommends that it be not repealed, but referred back to the people for further consideration. [Good Democratic doctrine, we suppose.] The discussion of this question, together with the banking policy of the State, occupies quite two-thirds of the Message, and nearly one half of the remainder is devoted to a criticism of the proceedings of the extra session of Congress, leaving but a small portion to other State affairs.—*Ral. Reg.*

☞ A very intelligent and highly respectable gentleman in the country, who has always been opposed to a 'national Bank, was asked how he stood affected in politics at the present juncture. His reply was, that he was still opposed to a Bank—for the sake of consistency—but he believed the Whigs were honest—and *honesty* in Politics was like charity in Religion—it will cover a multitude of sins.—He preferred the Whigs *with* a Bank infinitely, to the Locos *without* one.

This was the principle which united the Whig party during the canvass, and upon which the battle was fought. Good faith demands adherence to it.—*Richmond Whig.*

The Madisonian speaking of the President, says, that "he *knew* he was designated by his God to administer the laws," &c. &c. We have heard this kind of "knowledge" attributed to the President before, but we never believed the "*soft impeachment.*" The "*divine right*" belongs altogether to Kings, in the estimation of their subjects. We plain republicans, on this side of the Atlantic, acknowledging that all things are directed by Infinite Wisdom, think it quite sufficient to "know," that the People designate who shall "administer the laws," without seeming to call in any direct interposition of Providence in the matter, or expecting that any such idea should prevail.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

The Alexandria Gazette states that three hundred tons of heavy armament are now shipping from the Arsenal at Washington for fortifications at Newport, Rhode Island. Nineteen 32- pounders are also shipped for Fort McHenry, near Baltimore. The work of arming the fortifications has been vigorously prosecuted by the present Administration.

A Daughter Shot by her Father.—The New York papers of yesterday bring a painful account of an accident by which a father became the executioner of his own daughter. A Mr. Noble, a master mason on the Croton Water Works, being apprehensive of an attack upon his house, has been in the habit of keeping loaded pistols in readiness in case of such an event. On Monday morning some friends called to see him, and these pistols were lying on a chair, and one of the gentlemen, without perceiving them, sat upon them; but at the request of Mr. Noble who said they were loaded, immediately got up, and Mr. N. took one of them up to show it, and raised the hammer. While in this position his finger slipped, and the hammer coming down upon the cap, which remained in the socket, the charge exploded, and horrible to state, the ball with which the pistol was loaded struck his daughter Jane Noble, who was standing two or three yards off, in the right side of the head, passing through the brain and causing instant death. The unfortunate young lady was about twenty-two years of age. The Courier, from which we get these particulars, says the father is in a state of phrenzy, and it is very questionable if he ever recovers his reason.—*Rich. Star.*

An Eye Painter.—At the Worcester Sessions, on Wednesday, G. Hunt was condemned to three months' labor for stealing a coat. The prosecutor, J. Dingley, said in his examination, "I am a hair dresser, residing at Wood mill street; the prisoner came into my shop to have his eye painted. I paint bruised eyes flesh color. My own eye is painted now. A hare inspected against my eye and thanked me. I have had the pleasure of painting some of your fraternity." [A laugh.] Mr. Pendergast, (one of the barristers) "Don't look at my brethren here, there's a good fellow; perhaps you may recognise some of them." [Loud laughter.] Examination continued: "The prisoner had a black eye; as a barrister gave a good fee, I charge him half a crown for painting his eye; a barrister's clerk or a poor man I only charge 6d." [Uproarious laughter, in which the Court joined.]

New England Chowders.—One of the editors of the Cleveland (Ohio) Gazette is writing from Massachusetts some "pencillings by the way." In his last letter, he remarks with strict fidelity, that "in passing through this State, the traveller is seldom out of the sight of a meeting house, and on a Sabbath morn, upon the hills and in the valleys, 'the sound of the church going bell' is music to his ear. Put the scenery of Mount Holyoke and Connecticut river to the same. This is a land of school houses, colleges, and churches. They are guides to knowledge, virtue, and to Heaven. They give tone and character to society, and stability and integrity to our Government and its institutions."

Original Anecdote.—When Dick Allen first crossed into York State from the Canada side, he took lodgings at an inn in Canandaigua. A waiting maid sat at table with them, and Dick spoke of her as the *servant*, to the no small scandal of mine host, who told him that in his house servants were called *help*. Very well. Next morning the whole house was alarmed by a loud shouting from Dick of "help! help! water! water! help!" In an instant, every person equal to the task, rushed into Dick's room with a pail of water. "I'm much obleeged to ye, to be sure," said Dick, "but here is more than I want to shave with!" "Shave with!" quoth mine host, "you called 'help!' and 'water!' and we thought the house was on fire."—"You told me to call the servant 'help,' and do ye think I would call water when I meant fire?" "Give it up," said the landlord, as he put off the line of battle.—*Boston Post.*

Married, in Washington, Mr. Joseph Peck to Miss Amelia Decatur. The President himself supposes that a part of the next generation will be born under the old mansion.

Charlotte:

Thursday, December 9, 1841.

CONGRESS.

This body met on Monday, and probably organized. We hope in our next to lay before the public the President's Message. For our own part we have no conception of what this document will contain. We doubt very much whether the President knew himself, twenty-four hours before hand.

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

A Resolution has been introduced into one of the branches of the Legislature, refusing to receive the money which may be due the State, from the proceeds of the sale of the Public Lands. Their exists but little doubt, that the resolution will pass. It appears that this State takes every possible method of rendering herself ridiculous. Not content with her hectorings and heatings, she exhibits the puerilities, imbecilities, and weaknesses of a community of children. Possessed of superlative vanity and self-importance, she expects the world to stand in awe when she speaks! When she deliberates nations must look on and admire! in short, she is so wrapped up in her greatness and consequence that she cannot discover her neighbors laughing at her ridiculous appearance.

PRINCE DE JOINVILLE.

This distinguished personage has left our shores for the land of his home. In his tour he received the most marked attention and regard from the American People. We trust that he will not be found among our national traducers. Almost every foreigner that puts his foot upon American soil, goes home and publishes a Journal or something of that kind; in which he sneers at our political institutions, condemns our manners and frequently pronounces us a semi-barbarous people, devoid of refinement and civilization. True it is, we possess not that sickly refinement among us, which shows a want of moral principle, such as is exhibited in the centres of European civilization. True it is, that we possess not the *vices of refined* society, such as disgrace their possessors in the European capitals; long may we remain free from their contamination and influence; and long may we as a people retain that independence of character which ever has distinguished us from the great majority of the people of Europe.

MOUNTAIN POETRY.

The following delightful scraps of the sentimental, we copy from the Rutherfordton Intelligencer. After a perusal of these lines, can any one say that the *Muses* have not paid a visit to the West of North Carolina? Oh! poesy, poesy! how thou exaltest the heart of man! beneath thy inspiration "*Parson George*" breaketh forth as follows—

THE FARMER'S WIFE.

I want the wife that milks the cow,
I want not one, that knows not how;
I want the wife that makes a bed,
And downy pillows for the head;
One that spins good homespun thread,
And bakes a pone of good corn bread;
That cooks a ham or shoulder of meat,
And keeps her house both tidy and neat;
The wife that makes a pair of breeches,
And without taking half-inch stitches;
Who attends to all domestic affairs,
And nobly up her children rears;
A wife that keeps all things in order,
Who keeps all thing's gay and alive;
Who gets breakfast just at seven,
Then once her wheel until eleven;
Likewise dinner just at one,
Supper against the setting sun;
At which she has the trumpet sounded,
And is seen, by one and all surrounded;
A wife at whose gentle, meek, command,
All will go, or all will stand,
One who keeps all things in order,
And herself in her own border.

FARMER GEORGE.

Here followeth an epistle from "*A Friend to Joel*" to Miss ——. Cupid, thou little urchin, why hast thou thrown thy darts at the heart of "*A Friend to Joel*?" Remember in madness he will "not rave but keenly use his rasp."

TO MISS ——.

Shall I in vain an answer wait,
To my last loving letter?,,
Which I requested, AH by DATE,
To answer for worse or better?"

Must I this ring—to me YOU SAVE!
In hours of friendship past,
Send back in madness—not to RAVE,
But keenly use my RASP?,,

No, no, I'll wait—till you I see,
And then we'll meet in gladness;
We'll speak of things which is to be
And pass by foolish madness.

Now, this I'll send to the Printer us,
Who publishes such scribbling—
And if it be by chance you should but see
Oh pass it by as scribbling.

A FRIEND TO JOEL.

FROM THE CHARLESTON OBSERVER.

MOSES INSURRECTUS.—*Arrival of the Bishop of Charleston!! with a company of Nuns, &c. &c.*—The whole of this country is regarded by the Romanists as a Missionary field. *Papal France, Pure Italy, Refined Austria, Catholic Germany, and Enlightened Ireland*, are all deeply interested in *Protestant America*; and are earnestly praying to the Virgin and to all the Saints, to bring our benighted country under the blessing of his holiness the Pope, and are contributing to effect this object by their alms, and their personal influence.

Charleston, in particular, shares deeply—very deeply—in this effusion of their benevolence. Inasmuch as what are here called churches, are but Conventicles of Heretics, under an anathema.—And inasmuch as there are no Christians here, but such as pay obedience and homage to the Pope, it is no doubt a very suitable field for their exertions. And hence it is that † John, Bishop of Charleston, (and there is no other Bishop but him,) is frequently crossing the Atlantic for purposes connected with his mission.

The subjoined notice shows the fruit of his last tour—so that we are to have an additional number of Romish Missionaries in our worse than heathen—our heretical city.

Per ship Goodwin, at Philadelphia, from Liverpool—Rt. Rev. Dr. England, Bishop of Charleston; Rev. A. Doyle, Isabella M. B. McCarty, Ursuline Nun; Nora T. England, Mary Ann Berry, *Students* in the Ursuline Seminary; Martha Ann Ireland, Mary J. Coleman, Ann Maria Coleman, Margaret J. Conry, Mary Ann Curtin, Amelia H. Beauty, Mary J. O. Gorman, Jane F. O'Sullivann, Catharine E. Digmon, Margaret M. J. Daley, and Ellen Nugent, of the Ursuline Seminary.

THE WHEAT CROP OF 1842.

We learn from a friend who has been spending a few days at different points in the great Miami Valley, that the Wheat which has been sown the present fall in this fertile section of the State, amounts to about three times the usual quantity.—If the farmers in the principal grain districts of the State have sown any thing like an extensively with a favorable season, the Wheat product of 1842 will be very large. The seed along the Miami have come up well, and the fields present a beautiful and healthy appearance. The fly has shown itself in some districts, but has as yet done but little damage. Entire exemption from its ravages is not expected, but the present indications are that it will be far less destructive than it was last Fall.—*Cincinnati Republican.*

"An honest man's word is as good as his bond," is a trite maxim. He is a rogue's in nine cases out of ten.

Finances of North Carolina.

PUBLIC FUND

Receipts from the following sources

Sale of Revised Statutes,	$587 21
Bank Dividends, South Carolina,	
Fees,	83 00
William Thompson and Thomas Gorman,	85 20
Newsome Turnpike Co.	500 00
Public Tax rec. of Sheriffs,	78,808 64
Com. on Wreck Property,	196 20
Bank Tax,	5,931 25
Sale of Land near Raleigh,	300 00
Add bal. due Lit. Nov. 1840,	32,641 31
	109,329 99
Deduct Disbursements from Nov. 1, 1840 to Nov. 1, 1841,	118,704 48
Balance due Public Treasurer, on 1st Nov. 1841,	$10,394 50

LITERARY FUND.

Recapitulation of Receipts since Nov. 1, 1840.

Proceeds of Vacant Lands,	5,761 21
Roanoke Nav. Dividends,	2,850 00
Principal on Loans by Lite. rary Board,	28,294 44
Int. on loans by Lit. Board,	8,496 61
Interest on loans by Internal Improvement Board,	1,510 52
Gov. Dudley, refunded after defraying expenses of Internal Improvement Board, viz.	
it to Swamp Lands,	84 66
Int. on Bonds of the Wilmington and R. R. R. Co.	3,550 00
Do do. Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Company,	2,400 00
Remitters of Sheriffs Liquors (by Sheriffs)	2,777 47
Auction Tax,	370 11
Bank Dividends, Bank of the State,	21,230 00
Do do do Cape Fear,	31,932 00
Add balance due Literary Fund 1st Nov. 1840,	79,807 06
	199,626 03

Recapitulation of Disbursements since Nov. 1, 1840.

Common School,	47,513 82
Expenses of Literary Bd.	1,815 83
Attorneys employed by Literary Board,	65 00
Clerk to Literary Board,	51 00
Printing for Literary Board,	46 00
Loans by Literary Board,	12,819 90
Farmers' Register,	10 00 — 97,655 61
Bal. due Lit. Fund, Nov. 1, 1841,	$102,984 41

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Recapitulation of Receipts since Nov. 1, 1841.

Cherokee Bonds (sale 1836)	3,412 25
Cherokee Bonds (old sale),	1,411 80
Cherokee Bonds (sale 1838)	1,464 63
Bank Div. Bank Cape Fear,	673 00
Principal on loans by Int'l. Improvement Board,	3,329 21
	10,289 94

Recapitulation of Disbursements since Nov. 1, 1840.

Expenses of Members of the Board,	269 75
Commissioner of Naishals Mountain Road,	94 00
S. Birdsall, Clerk to Board Internal Improvements,	622 00
Discount on Georgia Bank Notes,	41 50
Survey of Nag's Head,	130 00
Distribution of Circulars for Board Int. Improvements,	5 00
Add bal. due Treas. of Fund for Int. Imp. on Nov. '40,	2,172 73 — 2,934 98
Bal. due Pres. and Directors of Fund for Int. Imp. on 1st Nov. 1841,	$13,354 96

☞ *Capt. Tyler's Popularity.*—A letter from the Editor, (now absent as one of the Commissioners at the sale of Swamp Lands,) written at Washington, says:—"since leaving Raleigh we have passed through Johnston, Wayne, Greene and Pitt, into Beaufort, and have not yet met with *a single Tyler man*!"—*Ral. Reg.*

HON. DIXON H. LEWIS.

The account of the death of this gentleman, near Mobile, copied from a Macon paper of the 16th, we have reason to trust originated in some mistake, as last evening's mail brought us Mobile papers of the 17th, and Montgomery papers of the 19th, both of which are silent on the subject.—*Balt. Pat.*

A Fact for the Stay at homeites.—Whigs enough stayed at home in this city at the late election to have given the control of the Senate to the Whig party (by the election of Mr. Lord,) and to have returned 10 more Whigs to the Assembly. In Baltimore, there were stay-at-home Whigs sufficient to have elected the Whig Governor and given a majority in the House of Delegates. In Cincinnati, the absent Whigs lost their party the control of both branches of the Legislature. Thus are the three States of N. York, Maryland, and Ohio lost to the party by the supineness or obstinacy of the Whigs who refused to vote in those cities we have named. —*N. Y. Express.*

John Quincy Adams.—The Quincy Patriot contradicts, on the authority of Mr. Adams, the report that he had announced his intention to decline being again a candidate for election as a Representative in Congress, and says that he will "be ready to serve his constituents as their representative in Congress, so long as they may require his services, and his health permits him to discharge the duties of his office."

A letter from an intelligent source, published in the New York American, affirms that the hostile feeling in England against this country not only exists, but is constantly increasing, and that one great cause of it is the conduct of some monied institutions, which have emptied the pockets of so many victims in Great Britain. So true it is that national interest is connected with national honor. The refusal of the state of Mississippi to pay the state bonds, will increase the prejudice in Europe against us. The letter alluded to, says that, in addition to the McLeod case, our negotiations with Great Britain generally are in a ticklish and precarious situation.

Savings at Lowell.—It is said that the factory girls of Lowell have on deposite in the Savings Bank upwards of $400,000.—The whole number of depositors is 969.—It is said that it is very common for one girl to have $500 on deposite.

FROM FLORIDA.

Forty-two Indians killed and captured.—By the arrival of the schr. Wasp, Capt. Hitchcock, on Wednesday last, and the steamer Williams, Gordon, Captain Henry, on Thursday, from the South, we are furnished with the gratifying intelligence that Capt. R. H. A. Wade, 3d Artillery, with his Company, whilst on a scout near a Lake, between Hillsboro' Inlet and the Everglades, called Lake Worth, came upon two camps of Indians. He attacked them, and after killing eight, (six men and two boys,) took forty-eight prisoners, destroyed twenty canoes and a large quantity of provisions, which they had collected to carry to Sam Jones' camp, and returned, without loss, to Fort Lauderdale. One of the prisoners afterwards offered to go and bring in those who had escaped in the attack, and being sent returned with seven additional warriors, making in all, killed and taken, *sixty three Indians*, men, women, and children. Another warrior has gone out to bring in more.

The scout consisted of 60 men, commanded by Capt. Wade, and accompanied by Lieutenant Thomas and Dr. Emerson. This, we believe, is the largest haul made by any officer, in a fair field, during the war; and we congratulate the meritorious officers who have achieved it. We consider this one of the fruits of the wise and liberal system adopted by the gallant Col. Worth, of leaving a discretion with the junior officers to carry on the war "*on their own hook*," without waiting for orders or instructions from *old fellows* at a distance. Capt. Wade and Lieut. Thomas deserve, and will receive, the whole credit of this important service, which will go far towards ending the war.

We understand that Lieut. Wyse, with seventy men, had started on a scout in pursuit of Sam Jones, accompanied by Lieutenants Shover, Rankin, and Churchill.—We heartily wish them success.

The scout from Port Dallas, commanded by Capt. Burke, had not returned.—Maj. Childs had gone down to Fort Lauderdale, and was preparing for a general scout to the Oke-choe-bee Lake.—*St. Augustine News.*

A Locofoco Bank.—The Central Bank of Georgia, (Gov. McDonald's pet) has a circulation of one million three hundred thousand dollars—and less than $6,000 in specie! It's an out-and-out Locofoco concern! It is owned and managed by Locos, it is patronized by the Locofoco Governor, and it is employed by him as a political agent. Probably the active part it has taken in the party contests of the State will explain the cause of its immense issue of paper, and the paltry amount of specie in its vaults.

A proposition has been introduced into the Senate, to authorize this Bank to sell State stock at a discount of 10 per cent. payable in the bills of the bank! A very bright speculation, and very like the *hard money acts* of the hard money Party!—*Richmond Whig.*

From the St. Louis Republican.

The St. Louis Sub Treasury.—We have heretofore alluded to the anomaly presented in this city, by the Secretary of the Treasury, in keeping up the Sub-Treasury, keeping open an office, paying clerk hire, rent and guard hire, when the law establishing the office was repealed. In every other city, where a branch of this Sub-Treasury was established, the Receivers have been called upon to settle up, and turn the funds in their hands over into some bank.

We learn that yesterday the Receiver General at this place, paid out, on Treasury drafts, between $50,000 and $60,000 having a balance in his hands of about $10,000. Finding the sum in his hands so small, he has, uninstructed, taken a course which cannot be disapproved of by any one, and just such a course as it seems to us the Department should have instructed him to have taken months ago. The Receiver General has dismissed his clerk and watchman; given up the house heretofore occupied as the Treasury office; and transferred the money remaining in his hands to the vault of the Bank of Missouri, where it will be paid out upon his checks.

A Probability.—The signs of the times indicate that Henry Clay and Winfield Scott will be the Whig candidates for President and Vice President, at the next election. Mr. Tyler's unexperienced elevation to the Presidency will doubtless have the effect of inducing parties hereafter to offer no one for the Vice Presidency who is not at least their second choice for the Presidency. Clay and Scott would form a banner to which victory would be both woo'd and won.—*Chas. Courier.*

Libel.—The New York Courier and Enquirer of Tuesday contains the report of a trial of its Editor, in the Montgomery Circuit, in that State, for libel on Mr. Cooper, the author. The report of the Jury will show how the trial ended.

"The Jury retired at 3 o'clock P. M. and at 7 o'clock came into the Court, and reported that they had not agreed upon a verdict. The Court remanded them to their room, and at half-past 9 o'clock they again came into Court.

"*Court.* Have you agreed upon your verdict?

"*Foreman of the Jury.* ELEVEN *of us agreed upon the verdict in favor of the* DEFENDANT IN FIVE MINUTES *after we first retired: the one who refuses to agree with us is a very obstinate fellow, and would not agree if we were kept out two weeks!*

"The Jury was discharged. The counsel for the defendant then asked the Court whether it would impannel a Jury for another trial. To which the Court replied, that the business of the Circuit would not authorize such a course, and that the cause must go over to the next Circuit, which will be in May, 1842.

"What is the chief end of man?" asked a schoolmaster, with the catechism in hand. "The end we gets our lickins on," blubbered an urchin.

THE CENSUS OF 1840.—Summary.

Whites—Males,	7,249,325	
Females,	6,939,842	
		14,189,167
Blacks—Slaves,	2,487,213	
Free,	386,246	
		2,873,459
Total population,		17,062,667

EMPLOYED.

In Agriculture,	3,717,756
In Mining,	15,203
In Commerce,	117,575
In Manufactures and Trades,	791,545
In Navigation of the Ocean,	56,025
In Navigation of Lakes, Rivers, and Canals,	33,067
Learned Professions, Engineers, &c.	65,236
Deaf and Dumb,	7,559
Blind,	6,915

EDUCATION.

Universities and Colleges,	173
Academies and Grammar Schools,	8,243
Primary and Common Schools,	47,209
Number of Students in Colleges, &c.,	16,233
Number of Students in Academies and Grammar Schools,	164,159
Number of Pupils in Primary Schools,	1,845,364
Number of Pupils at public charge	469,764

The Whig Defeat in New York.—It is humiliating to reflect that, by a vote of some twelve or fifteen thousand less than they had last fall, the Locofocos have swept the State, and gained all the glory and renown of which they boast. The Whigs, however, are not disheartened.—They know that their defeat is owing to the neglect of some twenty or thirty thousand of their own party to vote, and that a twelve months' reign of Locofocoism in the Empire State will cure the apathy of their quondam friends, and bring them again triumphantly to the polls.

Texian Expedition to Santa Fe.—Advices from Galveston, Texas, bring intelligence of the arrival of the Texian Santa Fe expedition at its place of destination, after a severe journey, and encountering hordes of hostile Indians whom they had to fight through. The people and authorities of Santa Fe treated the expedition with great respect, and extended towards them all the hospitalities their rude manners were capable of.

The subsidy, or rather loan of $24,000 in specie from the Yucatecos, had arrived at Galveston, and the greatest activity prevailed at the Navy Yard in fitting out the Austin, the Wharton, and the Archer, and steamship Zavala, for an expedition against Mexico.

The trial of C. F. Mitchell, recently Member of Congress from Western New York, on a charge of forgery, terminated on Tuesday afternoon. The jury were out about two hours, and returned a verdict of *guilty*, recommending him, however, to "mercy," on the ground, apparently, of supposed derangement of intellect. His counsel have filed exceptions to the verdict.

Important Decision.—Judge Baker, presiding at the late term of the Superior Court of Norfolk county, (Va.) decided that the enlishment of an alien was illegal. This decision, which deeply affects the military service of the United States, and by construction might have rejected the services of Lafayette and his noble foreign compeers, was made on the petition for a *habeas corpus* by a soldier who had enlisted under Col. Fanning, and who claimed to be discharged on the ground that he was a subject of Great Britain at the time of his enlistment, being a native of Dublin. The case was ably argued by counsel on both sides, and not decided on by the Judge without the most mature deliberation, it is therefore entitled to the utmost deference. It is unnecessary for us to dwell on the consequences of such an operation of our laws. We had always been of the opinion that the very act of enlistment was a qualification for citizenship as much as the one expressly provided for by law, but it seems we were mistaken.—We learn from the Beacon that it is the intention of the District Attorney to apply to the Court of Appeals for a writ of error to the judgment of the Court.—*Norfolk Herald.*

☞ The National Intelligencer likens the late Whig defeats to the recent defeat of *Boston*. Both *sulked*, and would not run. The idea is not bad, and there is truth in it. *Boston* can beat the world, if he chooses, and so can the Whigs.—*R. Whig.*

Political Convention.—A correspondent in the St. Louis Argus proposes the holding of a Convention at Baltimore on the first Monday in November, 1842, for the two-fold object of nominating President and Vice President, and taking some action in relation to the resumption and specie paying of banks.

☞ At the instance of President Tyler, a nolle prosequi has been entered in the case of the individuals indicted for a breach of the peace at the President's House the evening after the Veto. The President in his letter says he regards the disturbance "as one of those outbreaks of popular feeling, incident in some degree, to our form of government, and entirely harmless and evanescent in its character."

The Crops.—An old subscriber called upon us yesterday, and informed us that, by the publication in our columns a few days since of a very simple and early attainable remedy for the croup we had been instrumental in saving the life of an infant of his on Sunday night. The ingredients are, sliced onions, and sugar laid on the slices in layers—the syrup being administered. He wishes us to "keep it before the people," as a sovereign and almost instantaneous remedy.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Capital Punishment.—Being kissed to death by a pretty girl.—*True Gadget.*

The Whigs are endeavoring to mend matters by insisting that they stay hold up the pieces of the Clay upon the ruins of the Harrison.

You might as well charge them with thinking to build up a temple upon the ruins of a chicken-coop.—*Louisville Journal.*

McLeod.—We learn that this individual is again in trouble, having been arrested on a capias, at Niagara, for his debts there in Canada.—*Express.*

A Veteran.—Died, in Union township, Licking county, Ohio, August 20, 1841, Jonathan Benjamin, in the 103d year of his age. Father Benjamin was born in Goshen county, State of New York, October 14, 1738. At the age of sixteen he enlisted in the army, and served his time as a soldier true to his country.

A Yankee, travelling in Italy lately, passed himself off for *Lord Yankee Doodle*, and the sycophantic fools took the horses out of the carriage in which he and his friends sat, and dragged it into one of their dirty towns.

DIED

In this county, on the 1st instant, Mr. JOHN DAVIS, in the 73d year of his age, after a severe illness of 22 hours.

The Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE—DECEMBER 1.

Brandy, Peach,	35 a 40	Feathers,	35 a 40
" Apple,	33 a 37½	Iron,	5 a 5½
Bacon,	7½ a 8	Molasses,	37 a 40
Beeswax,	22 a 25	Nails, cut,	6½ a 6¾
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Sugar, brown,	6½ a 7½
Coffee,	12 a 13	Loaf & Lump,	16 a 20
Cotton,	8 a 8½	Salt,	60 a 75
do Bagging,	20 a 22	do in sacks,	62½ a 75
Corn,	45 a 50	Wheat,	1 a 1 10
Flaxseed,	81 10 a 2	Whiskey,	30 a 35
Flour,	85 a 90	Wool,	15 a 20

CHERAW—NOVEMBER 23.

Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Molasses,	35 a 40
Coffee,	12½ a 13	Oats,	30 a 37
Cotton,	8 a 8½	Rice,	90 a 00
do Bagging,	23 a 25	Sugar,	09 a 00
Corn, scarce,	50 a 00	Salt, in sacks,	00 a 00
Flour, country,	85½ a 0	do bushel,	00 a 00
Feathers,	30 a 40	Tallow,	00 a 00

CAMDEN—NOVEMBER 24.

Bacon,	8½ a 10	Corn,	45 a 50
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Feathers,	30 a 35
Beeswax,	12½ a 15	Flour,	5 a 7
Butter,	10½ a 25	Molasses,	37½ a 50
Coffee,	13 a 16	Sugar,	9 a 14
Cotton,	8 a 8½	Salt, in sacks,	62½ a 75
do Bagging,	24 a 27	Wheat,	81 a 00

COLUMBIA—DECEMBER 3.

Bagging,	18 a 25	Lard,	10 a 12
Bale Rope,	12½ a 14	Iron,	5 a 6½
Bacon,	7 a 10	Molasses,	36 a 45
Butter,	31½ a 37½	Nails, cut,	7 a 8
Coffee,	12½ a 15	Oats,	40 a 45
Cotton,	7½ a 8½	Rice,	87½ a 3¾
Corn,	65 a 70	Sugar,	8 a 12½
Flour,	87½ a 7½	Tallow,	12 a 14

CHARLESTON—NOVEMBER 27.

Bagging,	20 a 25	Mackerel, No. 1	14 a 15
Cotton,	7 a 10	do No. 2	12 a 13
Coffee,	9½ a 12½	do No. 3	8 a 9 00
Molasses, Cuba	29 a 25	Sugars,	6 a 11
do N. O.	30 a 35	Loaf and Lump,	13 a 15
Rice,	62½ a 3 50	Teas,	18 a 81 20

NOTICE TO

Common School Committees.

THE Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for Mecklenburg County, hereby notify the School Committees in the several Districts, that a meeting of the Board will be held at Charlotte, on Tuesday of the ensuing January Court,—at which time the said Committees are required to make a Report of the number of Children in their respective Districts. In those Districts where no election has been held for Committee-men, the vacancy will be filled by the Board at the meeting as above appointed. Returns should be addressed to the "Chairman of the Board of Common School Commissioners," and may be left, previous to the Court, either with the undersigned, or with Charles T. Alexander, Esq., Clerk of the County Court, in Charlotte.

WM. WILSON, *Chairman.*

Dec. 7, 1841. 117

☛ Notice.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by B. P. Boyd and William Boyd, for certain purposes, I will sell at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 20th instant,

Two Tracts of Land,

near town, one containing about 200 acres, and the other 56—very valuable. Terms, Cash.

H. B. WILLIAMS, *Trustee.*

Dec. 8, 1841. 119

A Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed by Andrew Montgomery, for purposes therein mentioned, I will proceed to sell at the residence of said Montgomery, on the 24th instant, the following property, viz:

2 improved Lots

in the town of Charlotte, lying on College street, on which said Montgomery now lives.

1 Negro Woman

named Dinah,

COWS AND HOGS.

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

and various others articles. Terms made known on the day of sale.

T. R. HUGHES, *Trustee.*

Dec. 4, 1841. 118

Negro Hiring.

I WILL Hire out to the best bidder, for the term of twelve months, at the Plantation of the late Eli Springs, dec'd., on the 1st day of January next, all the NEGROES belonging to the Minor Heirs of said deceased.

JOHN SPRINGS, *Guardian.*

Dec 8, 1841. 114

Negro Hiring.

WILL be Hired on the 30th instant, for 12 months, at the residence of the subscriber, seven miles from Charlotte, to the right of the Statesville road, the NEGROES belonging to Margaret and Adolphus Henderson, (minors,) consisting of *Men, Women and Children.*

DAVID HENDERSON, *Guardian.*

Dec. 8, 1841. 114

WARRANTEE DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

POETRY.

MOTHER, THY NAME IS DEARER FAR.

Mother, thy name is dearer far
Than aught that tongue of man can tell;
Thou sent, in sin, a guiding star—
To know thee was to love thee well:
To love—to worship—for e'en now
Fond memory bends me with the past,
And grief has marked thy smiling brow;
That love was first—it will be the last.

Mother—dear mother!—cast thy breast
I hear my head with anguish deep!
Those joy-pure eyes say—that hallo to rest.
Come o'er me like my childhood's sleep—
When nestling to thy bosom pure,
I thought not—felt not—pang of pain,
But heard by in thy arms secure;
More than I ever can be again.

Mother—kind mother!—all of thought!
That life can give—affection prove—
Is thine, and only thine; for naught
Can to beloved as you I love;
And could I choose my dying place,
When God shall call me to my rest,
I'd smile—life's last look—in thy face,
And breathe life's last breath—on thy breast.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Governess.

A TALE OF GOOD SOCIETY.

WRITTEN BY A LADY OF SALEM.

—CONCLUDED—

"Husband," said the woman when she had left the room, "don't you think that young lady looks very much like Mrs. R. that I lived with before I was married?"

"Well, I don't know but what she does."

"I have a great mind," said the wife, to ask her her name, when I go in again—Miss," said she, entering like the best friend I ever had, I thought I would ask you if you were any relation to her—Mrs. R. of L."

"I am her daughter."

"Her daughter! which daughter?"

"Josephine."

"Oh! my dear child! Husband, here's Josephine R." The husband entered—Josephine looked amazed.

"Miss R." said he, I will explain matters,—" wife, you are so overjoyed you forget that the young lady don't know you or what you mean." "My wife," continued the man, "was nurse in your mother's family, when you was a child. We were parted from there, I believe my wife here loved your mother as well as if she had been her own."

"Oh! Miss Josephine," said the woman, "your mother was my best friend—oh! she was an angel, Miss, she indeed was a friend to the poor and needy; none in distress ever went to her in vain. Oh! to see the poor hang over the coffin, would have melted the heart of a stone," said she, as she took up the corner of her apron and wiped her eyes. Josephine wept—those tears were as a refreshing shower after a hot sultry day.

"I am afraid, Miss Josephine, you were not well used at Mrs. S.'s; excuse me for speaking so plain, but I can't but feel interested for any of your mother's children."

"I mistook the situation in Mrs. S.'s family," said Josephine; "I heard it was a governess that they wanted, and found that they wanted one who would be nurse also."

"Indeed!" said the farmer, "that would be a pretty story, any of Mrs. R.'s family a nurse to their children. All their people give them a bad name; oh, Miss, it takes the poor to find out who the real ladies and gentlemen are. And now Miss, I am proud to have it in my power to show my respect for your parent's memory—even if I can do but little. I will get my son's wagon, and drive you down to town. I have nothing but a common country wagon myself, but he's got what you may call a one horse carriage, a neat little concern enough."

"I feel myself greatly obliged to you, for the kind offer, but I fear it would be giving you trouble?"

"No, no, it will be no trouble to do any thing for your father's children. Besides my son would never forgive me if I did not take you; he was a boy when I was married to this wife—for she's my second; but he was old enough to remember your kind parents. If you can wait until afternoon, I will get the wagon and drive you down."

"Well, Samuel, guess who's at our house," said the farmer, entering his son's door.

"I don't know, Aunt Becca may be?"

"No, a greater stranger than that—you remember Mr. R.'s family, don't you?"

"To be sure I do."

"Well, their youngest daughter, Josephine."

"You don't say so," said the son, "how did she find you out?"

"Oh! by accident; she has been governess at the big house, and was stopping at our house for the stage."

"At Mrs. S.'s?" said the son, as if receiving a new idea. "I do believe it is the young lady Tom G. drove there about three week ago."

"Yes, she has been there about that time," said the father. "I suppose you'll lend me your wagon to take her to town? I promised it before I saw you."

"To be sure I will." There goes Tom now, I'll call him in and surprise him a little. "Tom, do you remember that young lady you took to Mrs. S.'s and thought it was her sister?"

"Yes, well, was'nt she her sister?"

"No, she was the governess there, and is the daughter of Mr. R. whom you have often heard me speak of."

"Well, I am real sorry I served a gentleman's daughter such a trick, but she'll not be the loser I warrant you, if my name's Tom G."

The farmer returned home with both the young men. Josephine remembered them as soon as they entered.

"This is my son, Miss R. and this is a distant relation of mine, Thomas G. I believe you have seen them before."

"Yes, sir," said the lady.

"Well, my dear, read it yourself," handing her the paper.

She read the paragraph, and felt even more unhappy than she had done, with the thoughts of "having the entire charge of the children again."

A few weeks after this as Mr. S. and lady were taking an afternoon walk, an elegant carriage was seen driving up the road.

"I think some of our friends have been treating themselves to a new establishment," said Mrs. S. to her husband, as the carriage advanced.

"I think they have," said he, raising his hat, and making a low bow to a lady and gentleman within.

"Who are they?" said the wife, not recognising the lady's countenance thro' the veil.

"Frederick Augustus L. and lady," replied the husband, with emphasis.

"Oh, only them," said she, with apparent contempt.

"Yes, wife, only one of our most able statesmen, who has lately come into possession of great wealth by marriage."

"How luxurious! wealth indeed!"

"If, my dear, education, talents and moral worth are the true riches, then no man in America ever married a greater heiress."

"Oh, yes, she was always a great favorite of yours," said the wife with great vexation.

"And my dear, she would have been of yours, had you observed her character in its true light. She is a highly gifted woman, and is now placed by Providence in a situation which she is eminently calculated to fill."

The Judge's wife looked surprised to—

door.

"Don't you remember me?" said Josephine throwing up her veil.

"Oh, my dear Miss R. I am very, very glad to see you," said she, as the footman lowered the steps. "You are welcome to my house again," said she, throwing open the door of a small but neat parlor.

"I see, my good friend," said the husband, "you have made a mistake. You take this young lady for Miss R. but I am most happy to undeceive you, and introduce you to Mrs. L."

The woman looked as if doubting what she heard. Josephine assured her what she heard was true.

"Well I wish you both a great deal of happiness. Did I not tell you, my dear young lady, there was a blessing in store for all your mother's children?"

"There certainly was a great blessing in store for one of my mother's children," said the husband. "You mistake, my good friend, the blessing was for me, not for her."

"You certainly have a treasure in my dear child; but here comes my old man, how delighted he will be to find his words are so soon come to pass. "Miss Josephine will ride in her own coach some day."

After spending some time in conversation with the farmer and his wife—their son Samuel and Thomas G. entered.—Having heard a description of Thomas, as well as having perused his note to Josephine, Mr. L. was prepared to see an original; and he was not disappointed—and through the film of ignorance, he could discern a mind.

The footman, as they were about to drive off, presented the farmer's wife with a parcel, and before she had time to ask its contents, he sprang on the carriage, and they were out of sight in a minute. On opening the parcel, she found it contained two dresses, suitable for her wear, with a billet, requesting that they might be accepted from her friend, and also a bank note, which she was requested to hand to poor old Polly.

"Well, my dear Frederick, what do you think of my protege, Thomas G.?" said Josephine to her husband as they turned the corner of the lane.

"I think with you, my dear, that he should have the advantage of education.—And now I think of it, my uncle is in quest of an under clerk. How would it do to place him there, and let him have the advantage of attending school in the afternoon and evening? You know all their business is over by half past two."

"Oh, it would be admirable," said Josephine, with all the warmth her benevolent heart could dictate.

"And your uncle is so benevolent, I know he would cheerfully enter into the plan."

"Yes, he would," said the nephew.

Augustus Frederick was a man of wealth and also a Christian philanthropist—a character but rarely met with. He did not as some visionaries dream of doing great things, while he neglected the every day charities of life; but acted upon this Christian principle, "What thy hand findeth to do, do with thy might"—and "Despise not the day of small things."

The scheme was promptly put into execution, and by the occasional inspection of Mr. and Mrs. L. Thomas made rapid improvements in his studies; and by fidelity and industry, gave ample satisfaction to his employer.

At the end of three years, he returned to his native village, opened a store, and settled there, with the determination to benefit the people in every way his acquired information made him capable. He commenced an evening class, for young men, and as they were not willing to attend without paying for it, he purchased books with the sum accumulated, and formed a library, which was free to all who wished to avail themselves of the privilege. He was also the means of establishing a school for children, &c. &c.; indeed, in a very short time, the whole place assumed quite another aspect. About a year after his return, Mrs. L. received the following letter:

My Dear Madam—I send you with this, a catalogue of our Village Library, as

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Proposals for publishing by subscription, a Monthly Periodical, entitled the Protestant Churchman, to be devoted to the Principles of the Protestant Episcopal Church, by the Rev. Frederick Augustus De Koven, Josephine, daughter of the late Hon. Judge R. Rea.

"You, Josephine, and Thomas G. intend to explain matters, leave us how I can't guess a neighbor's subject."

He then explained why he charged her with thinking it was Mrs. S.'s sister, but left out that of giving the whole sum he had received to Polly; this part his friend supplied. She was greatly amused at the originality of the man, and from several remarks he made, notwithstanding the various frequently introduced, she said, inwardly, "here's a bright jewel if it had been polished."

She spent a most delightful days the farmer's wife told her many interesting anecdotes respecting her mother's benevolence, facts which she had never heard before, and she seemed within a few hours to have gained a new existence, or rather to be brought back to her original existence.—She parted from her kind friend with feelings of regret, and felt and said, "this has been the happiest day I have spent since my father's death."

As the farmer left her at her residence in the city, he handed her the following note:

Respected Miss—I send you your own, I ain't got no book larnen nor scool education that's surtin, but for all that I know what's what. My mother was a christan, Miss, and she used to say Tommy, says she, do the trie thing, and then God and your own heart will be your best friends. I hope you will think no more about that foolish trik of mine.

THOMAS G.

The new governess stayed one week.—Upon examining the children Mrs. S. found out what she had lost when she parted with Josephine—but thought there's plenty like her, to be sure; this one I have done not fill her place, but money will do any thing. So resolved not to let Miss E. and get her ingly laid the plan thus—"I'll go and subscribe to a benevolent society, of whom Mrs. E. is directress, this will pave the way."

She put on her most pleasing smile, and she was shown into the drawing room of Mrs. E.

"I am a stranger to you, madam, but feeling greatly interested in the cause you represent, I called to contribute my mite and become an annual subscriber;" as she said this, she seated herself in a most polite, easy, graceful manner on the sofa.

"Our society will be greatly indebted to you," said the benevolent old lady, raising her spectacles. "Our funds are very low at present."

"Indeed! if that is the case, I will double the sum I intended subscribing."

"You are very kind," said the directress, while her expressive face showed the effect produced by this apparent benevolence.

She handed her the subscription book, pen and ink, she looked at it, signed her name and sum in the most beautiful handwriting, and thought, "now's my time."

"Knowing, Mrs. E. that you are much interested in the cause of education generally, I take the liberty of asking if you know of any young lady I could get for a governess for my children. You had the goodness to recommend to me, Miss R. Mrs. S. is my name."

"I did, madam, recommend Miss R. It was your brother, I think, called."

"It was."

"I was very sorry Miss R. could not remain."

"Oh! Miss R. was entirely above her station," said Mrs. S. drawing herself up.

"Excuse me, Mrs. S. but Miss R. is very fond of teaching; she surely cannot feel herself above that."

"No, I do not speak of teaching—the children improved very much, for the short time she was with them; but she felt quite above washing and dressing the children; and mending their clothes."

"Allow me, Mrs. S." said the directress, "with sixty years' experience, to give it as my decided opinion, that you will never find a lady of Miss R.'s education and talents willing to fill the place of nurse. You may possibly find a young person, with a common education; who will do all you require, who is able to teach your children at present, for I hear they are young, but then you are not sure that you are laying a solid foundation for future education and usefulness. Depend upon it, madam, it is of more importance to have a talented and pious teacher during their years of infancy than in after age."

"All my subscription money thrown away," thought Mrs. S. as she changed the conversation, to disguise her chagrin.

Before she left she was informed by Mrs. E. that Josephine had accepted a situation as governess in Mr. N.'s family. This intelligence caused extreme mortification; for it had been her study and aim to ingratiate herself in the favor of Mrs. N. ever since her return from Europe. And she, who had a supreme contempt for the opinion of the poor and unfortunate, felt deeply that she might possibly now lose the good opinion of those she did value, the rich, the great, and influential.

She had entered the drawing room of the venerable directress, thinking that money could do every thing—she left it, knowing that money could not do some things.—With her most haughty look she bade the aged directress good morning; for pride, when wounded, regards neither age, talents, nor piety.

Josephine proved Mr. and Mrs. N. to be a real gentleman and lady—and under their roof she was by all, and at all times treated with marked respect and consideration—her hours flew on golden wings.—She spent in the family a most delightful year.

In the mean time, Mrs. S. was continually changing her governess with the hope of finding a good nurse. The children's dispositions had been injured by this injudicious treatment, and they were constantly growing worse every day. Mrs. S. had just dismissed her eighth teacher, and pondering what was to be done in obtaining the ninth—when her husband broke the silence by reading,

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as an illustration in saying that they are prepared to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in a fashionable style will be WARRANTED, or the money will be REFUNDED, as the purchaser may elect. They have just received their Fall and Winter Fashions from Philadelphia and will continue to receive regular reports of the English and French Fashions. Their shop will be found in the South west wing of Mr. Irwin Spring's brick building.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON.

Charlotte, Oct. 7, 1841. 81f

Last Notice.

THE subscriber hereby notifies all persons indebted to the late firm of Alexander & Brothers, that the business of that concern is not to be closed. All who do not promptly settle their accounts, may rest assured of having to settle them with an officer. This is positively the last notice we shall give on this subject.

ADAM ALEXANDER.
One of the Surviving Partners of the late firm of Alexander & Brothers.

Nov. 2, 1841. 84

Clock & Watch Repairing.

THOS. TROTTER

STILL continues to repair Clocks and Watches in the very best manner, if requested by the owner to do so. He is well supplied with all kinds of Materials. His Shop is in the Jewelry Store of R. P. Alexander, situated South from the Court House, between the "Mansion House" and the "Charlotte Hotel." It will be his earnest desire to do work faithfully, on as reasonable terms as possible, for CASH.

Charlotte, June 5, 1841. 36tf

COACH MAKING.

THE subscribers having entered into copartnership, will carry on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly owned by Mr. C. Crittenden, opposite the Jail.

☞ALL WORK WARRANTED.
☞REPAIRING done at the shortest notice.

CHAS. OVERMAN.
JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, June 16, 1841. 39tf

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, two boys from 14 to 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the Tailoring Business.

J. & D. JAMISON.

June 15, 1841. 39tf

Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and invigorating them with renewed tone and vigor, and to the undoubted fact, that at a very early period in their history they had rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive contrivances of the day, prescribed by physicians, had utterly failed, in which cases they also permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great indeed had these efficacy invariably proved, that it was scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they were compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

THE PHŒNIX BITTERS are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health, to a glowing vigor throughout the constitution, as the Phœnix is said to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phœnix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure FEVERS AND AGUES of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the extermination of BLOOD TO THE HEAD; never fail in the sickness incident to young females; and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of nervous debility and weakness of the most impaired constitutions. As a remedy for Chronic and Inflamatory RHEUMATISM, the efficacy of the Phœnix Bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the press, for placing his VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES within the knowledge and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life Pills are purely and entirely vegetable, and contain neither Mercury, Antimony, Arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers.—This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthy action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, coursest freely thro' the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health to the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which the Vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible:

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind.—*Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Low spirit and Melancholy*, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure. *Costiveness*, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a natural process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within few days. *Dysentery and Cholera*, by removing the obstruction found by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the healthy secretion of the mucous membrane. *Fevers* of all kinds, by reducing the blood to a re-

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BY virtue of authority from the Court of Equity, on the 9th day of December next, I will sell on the premises, the

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on which John Higham, deceased, formerly lived, containing 140 or 150 acres. Also, an undivided moiety to a tract of 25 or 26 acres, near Little Steel Creek Meeting House. Twelve months' credit will be given, by the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

WM. M. GRIER, Commissioner.

Oct. 25, 1841. 41t

A CARD.

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August 4, 1841. 45tf

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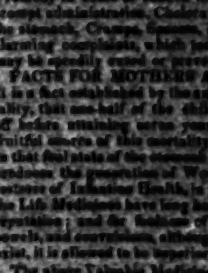

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New York Weekly Tribune.

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